

RAIDER SINKS 11 SHIPS OFF TRINIDAD

FINAL
EDITION

The



World.

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EDITION

To-Day's Weather—FAIR AND WARMER.

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GERMANY RECOGNIZED STATE OF WAR SINCE BREAK, REICHSTAG SPEECH SHOWS

FIVE MORE TOWNS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN DRIVE ON ST. QUENTIN STRONGHOLD

Haig's Forces Also Smashing Through to Railroad Centre at Cambrai.

FRENCH MAKE GAINS.

Win Strong Positions South of Ailette River—Germans Lose Heavily.

By William Philip Simms

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES
AILED, March 31.—British troops to-day swept forward in a mile advance over a seven mile front in the Hindenburg region, seriously menacing the important German base city of St. Quentin.

Five cities were captured in this sweep toward the Hindenburg line. The ground gained constitutes an advance of about a mile and a half over the recently won line of battle against the Teutons.

The towns occupied by the British in the advance to-day were Henden-court, St. Eulie, Vermand, Marteville and Soyecourt.

Vermand is the most important of the towns occupied by the British. It lies about midway between Peronne and St. Quentin, on one of the main highways. British troops are advancing steadily on Cambrai, the fall of which would cut the railroad that feeds the entire German army in France, compelling Hindenburg to retire upon the Belgian frontier.

Great siege guns, brought forward over devastated roads, are spraying the new German lines with high explosive shells.

The British infantry is now in touch with the Germans along the whole front from Arras to near St. Quentin, where they link up with the French. A great battle is raging and the losses on both sides are believed to be heavy.

FRENCH WIN POSITIONS FROM GERMANS SOUTH OF THE AILETTE RIVER

PARIS, March 31.—French troops last night successfully attacked German positions south of the Ailette River and made important progress eastward, the War Office announced to-day.

Advance was scored to the east of the line running from Neuville-sur-Margival to Vregny, northeast of Soissons. A number of points of support were brilliantly captured by the French forces.

In the Champagne region five violent counter attacks delivered by the Germans on positions recaptured yesterday by the French west of Soissons de Champagne were checked, the Germans sustaining heavy losses.

The statement follows:
"Between the Somme and the Oise, in the sector of Benay, there was spirited artillery fighting. South of the Ailette we attacked with success several positions of the enemy on the front between Neuville-sur-Margival and Vregny. Our troops made important progress east of this line and brilliantly carried several

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BOY SCOUTS RUSH IN THOUSANDS TO 'DEFEND' CITY HALL

Youthful Soldiers Are Quickly Mobilized to Prevent an Imaginary Attack.

5,000 SEE MANOEUVRES.

Machine Gun Company From Maspeth Makes Trip in Three-Hour Hike.

The United States Boy Scouts of Greater New York were massed to-day in a theoretic defense of the City Hall against an imaginary attack. An emergency call was sent out at 2 o'clock this morning, ordering them to assemble at their armories. From that time until 5 o'clock the boys were hurrying from all parts of the city, ready for any emergency.

At the latter hour the young soldiers were served with coffee and given their day's ration. Soon the districts further away were commencing to be heard from. From Maspeth the machine gun company of the Greenpoint battalion of the Six Regiment dragged their gun, making the City Hall after a three hour hike.

Brig. Gen. E. Walker Winch, Chief of Staff, was on the City Hall steps at 2 o'clock this afternoon waiting for the boys. He predicted there soon would be 11,000 scouts assembled in front of City Hall.

Gov. Whitman, Mayor Mitchell, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. Roosevelt and Oscar S. Strauss were supposed to be on hand to review the marching scouts, but this was only in theory also, most of them being out of the city.

At 11 o'clock the call for the advance on the City Hall was given, and the boy scouts got quick orders to get to the park as fast as possible. Into the subway they jumped and those who weren't near the subway, took any form of transportation that was handy. They reached the park in twos and threes, in squads and partly formed companies. Under their separate commands, they surrounded the city government building.

By 1 o'clock several thousand of the khaki-covered youngsters were in position, all armed with rifles, ready for any kind of attack; ready to defend the City Hall from capture or being blown up. About 5,000 spectators gathered to witness the manoeuvres. A special detail of police had been provided.

Earnest little soldiers were the Boy Scouts. They went at the imaginary enemy coming in on them from Broadway, like the boys of '76. They advanced and fell back, after firing volleys of blank cartridges, then advanced again, until they swept the enemy back and had them on the run down Broadway. Then they marched back with life and drum at their head.

Kaiser's Auto, Costliest Ever Built, Sold for \$25,000.

LONDON, March 31 (by mail).—An automobile which was built in Germany for the personal use of Emperor William and which had been sent to London just before the war to be fitted with an engine, has just been sold for \$25,000 to a Danish shipowner. The car has been in the hands of the body builders ever since it was finished and was ordered sold by the courts to satisfy their charges. It is called by English experts the most luxurious automobile ever built, and the price paid for it at auction is believed to be a record for a car for personal use.

Walter, Out of Work, Ends Life.

Oscar Brown, a waiter, forty-nine years old, killed himself in his room at No. 22 Irving Place to-day. He was found dead in bed with a gas tube in his mouth. The police say he had been out of work and was behind in his rent.

Sunday World Wants Work Monday Morning Wonders.

GAIN WEIGHT TAKING
Foster Jones' Medicine pure from poison—Advt.

MORE AMERICANS KILLED WHEN UNSEEN U BOAT SINKS SHIPS WITHOUT WARNING

Only 48 of 68 Aboard One Torpedoed Craft Reported Saved.

BOTH VESSELS BRITISH.

Two Boatloads of Seamen Still Missing and Believed to Be Lost.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Two British steamers, the Snowdon Range and the Booth liner Crispin, both with Americans aboard, of which a number are unaccounted for, were reported to the State Department to-day to have been sunk without warning by a submarine.

Consul Frost at Queenstown, reporting the loss of the freight liner Crispin, said:

"Crispin, 2,483 tons, Newport News to Liverpool, 686 horses, torpedoed without warning 14 miles off Hook Head, 7:15 P. M. Twenty-ninth. Sixty-eight out of ship's complement of 112 were Americans. Two boats missing, not improbably lost.

"Torpedo struck engine room starboard side, explosion killing five men, of whom two believed American. Submarine not seen, but wake of torpedo seen by Americans. Vessel wrecked by explosion. Weather moderate, wind, overcast sky, very heavy swell. Vessel sank slowly but returned on board not feasible owing to heavy sea.

"One boat with nineteen survivors landed at Queenstown, including Captain, Chief Steward, Veterinarian and ten Americans. R. H. Black, Newport News; Carl Larkinson, Augustus, Ga.; James Smith, Baltimore; Bland Tinsley, Philadelphia; R. L. Hays, Covington; James Franklin, New York City; George Kelly, Baltimore; Harry Davis, Baltimore; John Williams, Newport News.

The despatch from Liverpool, reporting the sinking of the Snowdon Range, said:

"British steamer, Snowdon Range, Philadelphia to Liverpool, with general cargo and powder, 1,000 tons, torpedoed without warning at 8:45 A. M. March 31, 35 miles from Hook Head. No vessel in sight, sea calm, weather hazy, no resistance, submarine emerged at time of attack. Four killed by explosion, remainder of crew took to boats, including James Carroll, Philadelphia.

George Alexander, colored, Wilmington, N. C.; Hurt Tinselt, Philadelphia, native born American, and Paddy McLaue, naturalized, no permanent address.

"Submarine emerged, showing German flag, shelled Snowdon Range, then boarded and removed provisions and detachable brass, placed bombs, vessel sunk. Crew picked up 6 P. M. Taken Holly Head."

A despatch from Swansea said the Collector of Customs there reported that forty-eight Americans from the British liner Crispin had been landed at Milford Haven.

A later despatch from Consul Frost definitely established the killing of one American and said others probably had been killed.

"One American negro, probably named Hollier, the message said, was killed by the explosion. Totally killed and missing now eight, of whom some besides Hollier were Americans."

CARRANZASILENCE ON EVE OF WAR HELD MENACING
Ignoring of Request for Official View on Zimmermann Plot Causes Concern.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—As the hour of the apparently inevitable approach of America's entrance into the world war draws near, Mexico even more than Germany is engaging War Department attention.

Carranza has never disclaimed interest in Germany's contemplated alliance with Mexico. The State Department's specific request for an expression of Mexico's official attitude toward Zimmermann's proposal has been ignored—almost insolently ignored.

It is accepted as a certainty that in event of war Germany will renew her attempts to ally Mexico against the United States. In the light of the certainty that very uncertainty created by Carranza's silence is in consequence to be construed as menacing.

ELEVEN SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN RAIDER IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

285 Survivors of Victims' Crews Landed at Rio Janeiro Give Details.

ONE TRIED TO ESCAPE.

"See Adler" Left Germany in December Provisioned for Eighteen Months.

RIO JANEIRO, March 31.—A U. S. German raider, slipping past the British warships on guard in the North Sea, reached the South Atlantic and sent eleven more merchantmen to the bottom, according to survivors from the sunken vessels, the raider is the See Adler (Sea Eagle), a formidable armed craft operating with the same success and daring as its predecessor, the Moewe, which recently returned to a German port.

News of the activities of the raider was brought to Rio Janeiro by the French bark Cambronne, which arrived here yesterday. She had on board 250 men from the crew of vessels sunk by the See Adler. The Cambronne encountered the raider on March 17 at latitude 21 south, longitude 7 west, a point in the Atlantic almost on a line with Rio Janeiro and about two-thirds of the way to the African coast. After the survivors had been put on the Cambronne she was ordered to proceed to the coast of Brazil, a voyage of

According to the Jornal do Brazil, the raider was loaded with mines, which explains the destruction of vessels off the coast of Brazil. The commerce destroyer is reported to be armed with two guns of 105 millimetres and sixteen machine guns. The vessel has three masts and is equipped with wireless. Its crew consists of sixty-four men under the command of Count Unio.

According to the refugees the raider left Germany on Dec. 22, escorted by a submarine. They say that the commander declared that the German Emperor and the Crown Prince alone knew of the expedition.

No complaints have been made as to the treatment of the sailors while they were prisoners on board the raider. The ship, they say, was provisioned for eighteen months and had a great supply of munitions and explosives. On sighting a merchantman the raider hoisted a Norwegian flag, which was replaced by the German ensign when her prey was within reach of her guns. Among the refugees are two women, the wives of two of the captains of sunken vessels.

Most of her victims were overwhelmed and sunk in the vicinity of Trinidad, according to survivors.

The raider's victims were:
Steamer Gladys Royal, British, 4,200 tons, sunk off Madeira, Jan. 3.
Steamer Lady Island, British, 4,200 tons, sunk Jan. 21.
Steamer Hongkong, British, 3,500 tons, sunk Feb. 19.
Sailing vessel Plutarch, British, 2,700 tons, sunk Feb. 19.
Sailing vessel Jean, French, 2,700 tons, sunk Feb. 23.
Schooner Prince of Halifax, 400 tons, sunk Jan. 23.
Steamer Buenos Ayres, French, 2,800 tons, sunk Jan. 23.
Steamer Charles Gounard, French, 4,000 tons, sunk Jan. 21.
Steamer Antonin, French, 4,000 tons, sunk Jan. 23.
Steamer Houchouard, French, 4,000 tons, sunk Feb. 27.
Sailing vessel Duplex, French, 3,500 tons, sunk March 5.

The Hongkong, which was on her way from Montevideo to Plymouth with 3,500 tons of grain, disobeyed the

The Orleans sailed from New York February 10 with a full cargo of general exports. Her arrival at Bordeaux on March 26 was made the occasion of a semi-official celebration and Captain Tucker and his crew were feted as heroes.

STEAMER ORLEANS BACK; "BARRED ZONE" PIONEER
First American Ship to Make Round Trip Since German Issued U Boat Edict.

The American steamship Orleans, the first vessel to carry the United States flag through the danger zone created by Germany's submarine decree Feb. 1, arrived to-day, having safely made a round trip to and from Bordeaux.

Capt. Allan D. Tucker reported that no submarines were sighted either on the voyage to France or on the homeward trip. The vessel called at a Spanish port on the return voyage.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)

TIME TO REPEAL U BOAT DECREE OR MODIFY IT WAS GIVEN GERMANY BY U. S.

State Department Reveals That U. S. Knew in Middle of January Orders for Ruthless Warfare on Shipping Were to Go Out.

NEW PHASE OF SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES CAUSES STIR

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The United States Government interprets the speech of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann in Berlin yesterday to mean that Germany also recognizes a state of war to exist.

From high official sources, The Evening World learns that in the view of the United States Government the Zimmermann speech may be construed as an acknowledgment by Germany that a state of war has existed since the breaking off of relations.

This interpretation was based upon the published quotation of Zimmermann's remarks, saying:

"It (the United States) cannot deny us the right to seek allies when it has practically declared war on us."

Zimmermann's speech brought forth today for the first time official admission that the United States Government knew in the middle of January that the ruthless submarine decree was to be issued and that after its issuance three days were allowed to elapse to give Germany opportunity to modify or repeal it before the severance of diplomatic relations were announced.

Count von Bernstorff, it was stated by department officials, knew of the impending decree two weeks before it was issued and made every effort with his Government to have it repealed.

Officials here are much aroused by Germany's continued attempt to convert the United States of desiring war, and they intend to show that every possible opportunity was given Germany to avoid it. America's action, they point out, foreshadowed in the Sussex note, delivered eight and a half months before the German decree, merely followed out the policy then outlined. Germany, on the other hand, abrogated her promises on seven hours' notice to this Government. Then, in face of certain drastic action by this country, allowed three days to pass without any attempt to meet the United States.

That Germany's decree was discussed two weeks ahead of its issue adds new interest to the Austrian situation, for it was just at that time that Count Tarnowski left Austria for this country to become the new Austrian Ambassador. Whether Vienna was convinced that the United States would not sever relations, whether Austria was a silent and unsympathetic party to Germany's action, or whether the new Ambassador was entrusted with special arguments to present the Teutonic viewpoint are not known.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With President Wilson as their leader, courageous and undaunted, the American people are now fairly launched on a course of defiant de-

STONE TO VOTE NO UNTIL CONGRESS DECLARES WAR
Filibustering Senator Declares He Still Is Opposed to Further Action.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—William J. Stone of the "wifful twelve" filibustering Senators who defeated the President's armed neutrality measure will vote against any further action than that already taken by this Government until Congress declares war, he announced to-day.

"I will vote against any further action until Congress declares war," said Stone.

"Then I am for war and will go to any lengths to lick the enemy. My position on the armed neutrality bill hasn't changed in the slightest. I would vote against it again."

"Will you talk against any further action until Congress declares war?" Stone was asked.

"I don't know about that, but I do know I would vote against further action."

Senator Stone announced he would call a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee immediately after the President's message to Congress. He said the meeting would be called on the same day the message was delivered, if possible.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee and as close to President Wilson, personally and politically, as any member of the upper body, declared upon arrival that the United States should "immediately declare war."

"To declare a state of war exists a not enough," said Simmons. "The interests of America demand that Germany be beaten. The interests of America in this matter are almost as great as those of the Entente Allies."

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ALL U. S. DEPARTMENTS OPERATING ON WAR BASIS; ARMED NEUTRALITY ENDS

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, March 31.—With President Wilson as their leader, courageous and undaunted, the American people are now fairly launched on a course of defiant de-